

Official Directory.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS: Hon. R. W. FRYAN, Thirteenth District, Marshfield, Mo. U. S. LAND OFFICE—JAS. H. CLARK, Register; MANN RINGO, Receiver—Ironton, Mo. J. FRANK GARDEN, Judge Twenty-First Circuit, De Soto, Mo.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY

COURTS:

CIRCUIT COURT is held on the Fourth Monday in April and October. COUNTY COURT convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.

PROBATE COURT is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

OFFICERS:

W. T. GAY, Representative. ANDREW J. CANTY, Presiding Judge county court. CHARLES HART, county Judge, Southern District.

A. G. MOYER, county Judge, Western District. J. H. WALKER, Prosecuting Attorney.

T. W. WHITE, collector. W. A. FLETCHER, county clerk. ARTHUR HUFF, circuit clerk.

JOS. A. ZWART, Probate Judge. D. F. REESE, Treasurer.

W. T. O'NEAL, Sheriff. G. E. HENDERSON, Assessor.

G. W. FARRAR, Sr., Coroner. A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.

D. H. MCKENZIE, School Commissioner.

CITY OFFICERS:

Mayor, W. R. Edgar. Marshal, J. L. Baldwin.

City Attorney, J. L. Baldwin. City Clerk, W. G. Fairchild.

City Treasurer, Jos. A. Zwart. Collector, J. L. Baldwin.

City Councilmen—L. J. Giovannoni, J. N. Bishop, M. Clabough, Jno. Baldwin, Geo. D. Marks and Henry Kendall.

Street Commissioner—Jno. Baldwin, M. Clabough and L. J. Giovannoni.

Fire Committee—L. J. Giovannoni, G. D. Marks and H. Kendall.

Health Committee—J. N. Bishop, G. D. Marks and H. Kendall.

CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College and Pilot Knob. L. J. WERNER, Rector. High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, J. H. HURLEY, Pastor. Residence, Ironton. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Saturday evening at 7:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. All are invited.

M. E. CHURCH, South, Fort Hill, between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. J. M. ENGLAND, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street, near Knob street, F. M. SHOWN, Pastor. Residence, Ironton. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Saturday evening at 7:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday 9 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor.

St. Paul's Church, Episcopal, Ironton, the Rev. Dr. James, pastor, services every Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob. Rev. Otto Trauernicht, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd and Washington streets, Ironton. H. A. HENLEY, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting at 9:30 A. M. and Select Reading at 4 P. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8.

SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 244, K. of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d and 4th Friday evening of each month at Odd-Fellows Hall.

ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S. ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main and Madison streets. G. D. MARKS, N. J. J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

IRON ENCAMPEMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets. G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Saturday or preceding full moon. F. P. AKE, W. M. A. P. VANCE, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 7, R. A. M., meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. F. P. AKE, M. E. H. P. W. R. EDGAR, Secretary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate Wednesday evening, at 7 P. M. T. GAY, D. J. A. MARSHALL, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R., meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month at 2 P. M.

FRANZ DINGER, P. C. C. R. PECK, Adj't.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 60, Sons of Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday evening, each month, and every Tuesday evening for drill. C. C. DINGER, C. R. PECK, Camp Commander.

PILLOT KNOB. PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Friday evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union Church.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 56, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at their hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HERMAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of each month. WM. STEFFENS, President. VAL EFFINGER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN. IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293, A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third Friday of each month.

BELLEVUE. MOSAIC LODGE, No. 35, A. F. & A. M., meets on Saturday night or after the full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J. HILL, Secretary.

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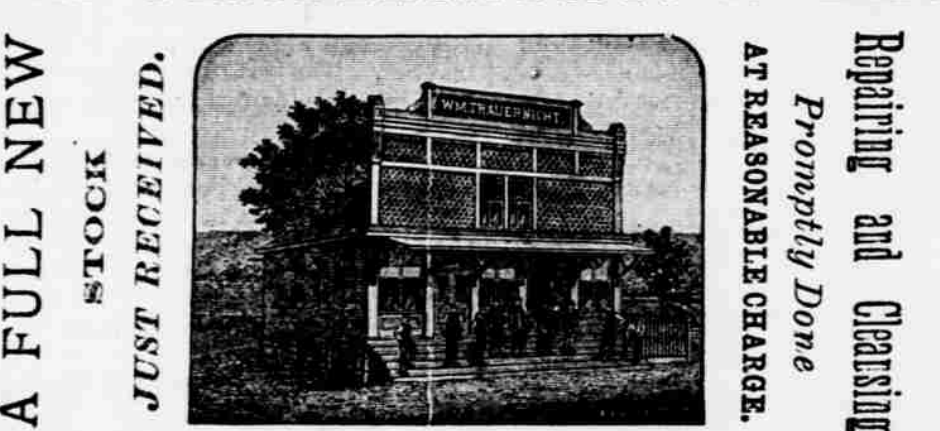
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What the Inside Pages Contain.

Second Page—Editorial Miscellany, Congressional Proceedings, Missouri State News and Cullings, Legislative Proceedings, etc.

Third Page—A Holy Strategem Gold Withdrawals, Democracy Still Lives, Policy and Patriotism, Humorous, etc.

Sixth Page—Loss of the Steamer Elbe, Done with Dynamite, Springer's Bill, Laid to Rest, etc.

Seventh Page—Missouri Institutions, Agricultural, etc.

Deep-Seated Mineral Veins or Lodes.

In the several articles published in the REGISTER the last four weeks I stated that the quartz veins in this region were true fissure and deep-seated mineral veins, and that depth had to be reached before paying minerals would be found: that is, from two hundred to three hundred feet. I also stated that this district, Southeast Missouri, was similar to the mining division of Cornwall in its formation of rock and veins. Allow me to give a description of the rocks, veins and minerals that are mined and have been mined for the last century. I will first give the description of

THE ROCK FORMATIONS

and mineral veins of Cornwall. Some of the greenstones are volcanic rocks, contemporaneous with the slates, among which they are found, whilst others are hornblende slates, etc. Granites and elvans, having a similar chemical and mineralogical composition, were probably derived from the same source. The elvans described here are the same as what is termed in Missouri quartz; porphyry, greenstone dykes and hornblende dykes we have here; slates we have in certain localities—for instance, at Pilot Knob, Buford and Cuthbertson Mountains. Also, west of Annapolis we have a small area of this slate, traversed by numerous quartz veins. Some prospecting was done here a number of years ago—in one of these veins for platinum. These slates in Missouri are found near or resting on the granites and porphyries, the same as in Cornwall. In these rocks in Cornwall are found the veins of copper, tin and other ores. These veins are composed of quartz, feldspar, barytes, etc. The veins vary greatly in breadth, some of them extending as metalliferous clefts, while others are sometimes forty feet wide. The richest tin veins in granite are generally composed of a pale greenish felspar, which contains groups of tourmaline and quartz, the tin ore being scattered through it in the form of crystalline granules; but when the veins are almost all quartz they are seldom rich in tin ores. Those veins which contain copper in granite nearly always show a gossan (a brown iron ore) on the surface; large quantities of felspar abound, and the whole is encrusted with a thin coat of earthy black copper ore. This latter gets richer as it descends, passing into copper glance and pyrites. The gauge of these veins is usually friable quartz mixed with felspar. The minerals which are found in conjunction with these tin and copper veins are wolfram, mispickel, arsenates of iron and copper, uranate and bismuth. These veins not unfrequently run for a long distance between a wall of granite and slate, or of granite and porphyry, or even of porphyry and slate; but when the veins pass from one rock into another they are nearly always richer at or near the point of junction. Some of these veins are worked and in operation to-day—in several instances the depth of three thousand feet—and paying large dividends. We have in Southeast Missouri veins similar to the Cornish veins, with the exception, perhaps, of some of the minerals. We know that our veins are composed of quartz, felspar, etc., carrying lead, silver, copper and gold. These veins are found in granite, porphyry and slate, which are similar to the Cornish formations. The time will come when this mining district will be developed and valuable mines be opened up. Just think of a mine being worked for two hundred years, and another one for four hundred years, and still working! This is the case in Cornwall, England. The writer of this article has visited this mine, which has been worked constantly for over four hundred years for tin ore.

Senator Vest is True Blue.

Commercial bodies from all over the country are beginning to petition Congress to take some action in accordance with the President's suggestions. The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange sent a dispatch to Senator Vest last night urging him to support the views of the President and use his influence towards enacting necessary remedial legislation. The Senator laid this dis-

patch before the Senate this morning, and in doing so expressed his views. Here is the record of the proceedings:

Mr. Vest: "I submit resolutions sent me by telegraph last night: from the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange endorsing the President's message in regard to financial matters and the issue of gold bonds. I ask the indulgence of the Senate to say a few words upon the subject.

"Mr. President, I have the greatest possible respect for the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and for the opinions and wishes of the gentlemen who constitute that body, but I am unable to meet their views in regard to the recommendations in the President's message. I don't think that the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis represents the intelligent opinion of a majority of the people of Missouri. I don't think that the members of the Merchants' Exchange have given proper consideration to the legitimate effect of the recommendations which his Excellency has made to Congress. I don't believe that a majority of the people of Missouri or of the United States favor the retirement of \$500,000,000 of non-interest-bearing Treasury notes and the substitution of no currency at all. I don't believe that they desire to retire these notes by substituting a gold obligation running for 50 years, with interest in gold payable each year to the amount of \$15,000,000 and an aggregate amount of interest at the end of 50 years of \$750,000,000, making the price which the people of the United States would pay for retiring these Treasury notes \$1,250,000,000 in gold.

"It is a selfish suggestion that the principal and a large portion of this interest is to be paid by posterity.

"The obligations upon the Senate in regard to posterity are as binding as in regard to the present generation. We legislate not for ourselves alone, but for those who come after us, and it might just as well be said that we could ignore the autonomy of the Government as to future ages and leave to our descendants a problem to be settled which might involve the country in all sorts of difficulties as to say, as the President suggests, that we should look alone to the present and let the future take care of itself.

"Mr. President, with great respect to the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, I doubt their faculty as soothsayers in regard to the finances. This same Merchants' Exchange telegraphed me to vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and stated that the repeal would bring prosperity to this country and that sunshine would illumine every portion of the land. That repeal took place unconditionally and what was the result? So far from bringing prosperity, it brought additional adversity, and the prophecy made by these financiers turned out to be a mere illusion, 'the baseless fabric of a vision.'

"The Congress of the United States is now being assailed because we will not put this country permanently upon a single gold standard basis and perpetuate the national banks as banks of circulation. The President of the United States has issued a declaration of war against silver and he seeks now to do not asperse his motives, but I speak of results—he seeks now to make those of us who do not believe in the single gold standard accessory to the destruction of silver and the perpetuity of the system to which he is devoted.

"Is it possible that intelligent men believe that the President has not now the power to secure the gold standard? Is it necessary for the Treasury of the United States, even upon his own theory in regard to finance? The Secretary of the Treasury openly avows, and the President repeats in his message, that they need no money to pay the current expenses of the Government. There is, to quote the President's own language, a comfortable surplus of more than \$500,000,000 in the treasury now to meet current expenses. They openly avow that they want gold to maintain the single gold standard, and for no other purpose. And yet the impression is made upon the country that unless Congress now gives additional legislation sufficient power is refused the executive and the whole country will be involved in one common ruin. Under the resumption act, so-called, the President of the United States had the power to issue 4 and 8 per cent. coin bonds, the latter to run 30 years. Those bonds can be made the basis of national bank circulation. The President therefore, has in his hands to-day all the power necessary to secure the gold that he may think should be placed in the Treasury of the country. Every intelligent man knows that 4 per cent. bonds running 30 years would be ideal bonds for the national banks.

"Every man knows that the national banks are interested, above everything else, in the single gold standard and the perpetuity of their power to issue circulation.

"If the President could not force us—who I say 'us' I mean those of us who do not agree with him and believe in bimetalism—to vote for gold bonds, he would force us to become accessory to the single gold standard and to his financial views.

"I wish to say for one that never, never in a time of profound peace will I vote to issue one bond by this Government for the purpose of securing gold in order that the country shall remain upon the single gold standard."

The Press on the Wear Case.

(Ripley County Echo.)

Charles Wear, son of Judge John G. Wear, who was under indictment for deliberately murdering an inoffensive railroad man at Poplar Bluff about three years ago, was discharged by Judge Mauldin sitting as a special Judge at Kennett last Saturday. What a shame! No trial whatever.

(Jackson Cash-Book.)

Here is a criminal, the son of the circuit judge of the district within whose precincts the crime was committed, who it is alleged, shot to death his victim without cause, yet his case was stricken from the docket and he allowed to go free without trial. Can't some newspaper in the 22d judicial circuit sift this remarkable case to the bottom and see if it can't bring to light something that would be interesting reading?

(Dexter Messenger.)

The dismissal of Charles Wear for the murder of Ed. Lael at Poplar Bluff in 1892 is a blot upon the fair name of Missouri that an honorable, upright manhood blushes to know is placed there by a shallow technicality of the law. His crime was a cowardly and unprovoked murder and he should have suffered as one who was unprotected by the bench and the legal luminaries who are in a certain measure dependent upon the court's favor. The son of Judge Wear goes free, but had it been the son of a poor, plain commoner John Smith, a noose or a life sentence would have been the verdict.

(Scott County Newshy.)

Charles Wear, son of Judge John G. Wear, who killed a man in Poplar Bluff, in May, 1892, without the least cause of provocation—according to all reports—is now a free man. This is only another evidence of the defectiveness of our criminal laws. Young Wear was charged with murder in the first degree. The case has been continued and "monkeyed" with until the prisoner was discharged by Judge Mauldin, last week, at Kennett, without a trial. This sort of "justice" makes us tired. But that's the way it goes when you "stand in" with the powers that be. Corrupt officials and a subsidized press can accomplish most anything.

(Dunklin Democrat.)

It is to be hoped that no more criminal cases will soon be brought to Dunklin county on change of venue. This county has enough criminal cases of its own; the court docket is filled with them, and the disposal of a few as the Charles Wear case was disposed of will give outside people a bad opinion of Dunklin county justice. True, the officials of this county are not responsible for the ending of that case, but the fact that it rested here so long without a trial and that it was then disposed of without a trial is not a good advertisement for Dunklin county. The written record in the case may appear straight and right; but there are few people who will say that the unwritten part would bear a close investigation. And in saying this, we do not desire to be understood as criticizing the acts of Judge Wear, father of the accused, for it is not likely that any father with a heart in him would leave any stone unturned when the life of his son was at stake. "Put yourself in his place" is a good motto in a case of this kind. When the rich and influential classes can go from a court without trial it causes comment and has much to do in breeding dissatisfaction with courts and statutes.

(Charleston Democrat.)

An outrageous travesty upon justice by which a case docketed against a cold-blooded and wanton murderer is thrown out of court is reported from Dunklin county. * * * Nearly all newspaper readers remember that Charles Wear, a couple of years ago, at Poplar Bluff, cruelly and without provocation, shot and killed a young man named Lael. The prominent position of Wear's father in public life secured for the murderer his liberty on bond, and the case has hung fire in the courts since. The other day at Kennett, during circuit court, when Judge Mauldin, a railroad claim agent, sat as special judge, and Martin L. Clardy, general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific, with whom was associated the son of Solicitor Cochrane, of the same road, and Judge Dinning, a railroad attorney, were attorneys for the defense, a motion was entertained and carried that the case against the Wear be stricken from the docket on the ground that the state has continued the case three times, and this, by statutory enactment, secured the murderer's release without trial. It is understood that the prosecuting attorney of Butler county is seeking means by which to get the case back on the docket.

(Perryville Sun.)

One of the most flagrant miscarriages of justice we ever came across was the recent discharge at Kennett of Charles Wear without trial. Wear, who is a son of Judge Wear of Butler county, in 1892, murdered a young man at Poplar Bluff under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. He was taken red handed, and we cannot remember that he ever even denied the commission of the crime. * * * The case on first coming up on change of venue to Dunklin county, was continued generally and the murderer admitted to bail. Three terms of court have passed without the case coming to trial. This the defense claims as equal to three continuances by the State, and add under some dampfold section of our rotten code this sets a murderer free without trial. Of course, it was

all a put up job. * * * Changes of venue, continuances, pleas of insanity, past, present or prospective; legal chicanery, jugglery and subterfuge in all moods and tenases—these are at present the means by which a rich man is enabled to escape the justice that shows the poor man little mercy. If there is anything wrong in the lynching of such men as Wear or Dueson, it lies in the fact that lynching is an insult to the majesty of the law. Majesty, forsooth! Such law has no majesty, but is the shameless prostitution of gold. Insult to such laws as we now have is hard to accomplish.

(Farmington Times.)

The dismissal without trial of the indictment against Charles Wear, son of Judge Wear of the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit, for murder, presents a peculiar phase of the law's delay and miscarriage of justice. The killing of Ed. Lael by young Wear at Poplar Bluff in 1892 possessed all the elements of unprovoked murder. Judge Wear of course could not sit in judgment on the trial of his own son, and a special judge had to be elected for that purpose by the bar. First Col. H. N. Phillips was elected, who is charged by Prosecuting Attorney Renfro of Butler county to have connived at and permitted the release of young Wear on a \$10,000 bond, and then resigned. After this the then Prosecuting Attorney of Butler county, R. F. Scott, entered into a written agreement that Thos. H. Mauldin should act as special judge. A change of venue was then ordered to Dunklin county, where by the connivance of the special judge with counsel for the defense, according to Prosecuting Attorney Renfro's statement, continuances were twice virtually forced on the State, which at no time in the history of the case asked for a continuance, but consented to a continuance generally in the first instance for the purpose of trying to get the case out of the hands of Judge Mauldin, which however failed of its purpose. The next, at the January term in 1894, the case was not called up, and all the cases on the docket not reached or disposed of at the close of the term were continued, against Wear appearing to be among the number. Week before last the case was called for trial in the Circuit Court of Dunklin county, Judge Wear vacating and Judge Mauldin taking the bench. The State seems to have been taken unawares, its witnesses not being present, and Mr. Renfro stated that the only thing the State could do was to continue it. This, according to the holding of the defense, was the third continuance without a trial, and the attorneys for that side, who had no doubt had this end in view, promptly sprung section 4223 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that in such event, any one held to answer to an indictment under bond shall be entitled to be discharged, and promptly filed a motion to that effect, which Judge Mauldin readily granted. And thus a man charged with willful murder was turned loose without a trial. "The pretended reason" for his release, says Mr. Renfro, "was a mere subterfuge, without foundation of law," and he intimates that he will endeavor to have young Wear reindicted.

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